Table 11. Production of Petroleum in

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	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Galicia	32	65	92	215	326	452	576	728	830	802
Maikop	—	18	30	22	4	5	7	5	—	1
Groznyj	—	—	—	463	500	573	527	537	660	707
Ukraine	32	83	122	700	830	1030	1110	1270	1490	1510
Russian Empire and Austria	590	1950	3720	6870	10700	12000	11600	11000	11600	8300
% of Ukraine	5½	4¼	3¼	10¼	7¾	8½	9½	11½	13	18¼

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Galicia	765	705	715	736	770	813	796	720	745	675
Maikop	18	45	51	44	46	77	72	80	105	155
Groznyj	1207	1440	1504	1640	2014	2410	3022	3360	3690	4570
Ukraine	1990	2190	2270	2420	3830	3300	3890	4160	4540	5400
Soviet Union and Poland	4300	5300	6000	6800	7100	8300	9700	11300	12300	14400
% of Ukraine	46¼	41¼	37¾	35½	54	40¾	40	36¾	37	37½

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with Armavir (490 km) and thence with Trudova in the Donets Basin (468 km). There is a plan to extend the lines to Dnipropetrovske (242 km).

In 1937 the petroleum produced in Ukraine, including Groznyj, amounted to 5 million t = 2 % of world production.

It is only Galicia that possesses any appreciable quantities of natural gas. During the thirties, production rose to about ½ million cubic meters, the greater part of which was used in the manufacture of gasoline. The longest pipes are from Dashava to Boryslav and Lviv.

8. Chemical Industry and the Production of Salt

● 385

The chief products of the chemical industry which grew rapidly during the First World War are acids (e. g. sulphuric acid) and bases, soda and artificial manure. In 1934 in Dnipro-Ukraine there were 103 plants employing 28 650 workers, 14 of these plants (12 730 workers) being big businesses. In Western

Ukraine (1880—1937 in 1000 t and %)

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
770	1126	1724	2086	1763	1458	1187	1114	880	750	900	860	820
1	2	3	13	23	129	152	88	74	135	45	58	80
629	642	853	931	1214	1233	1071	1288	1446	1435	1715	1782	610
1400	1770	2580	3030	3000	2820	2410	2490	2400	2320	2660	2700	1510
8900	9700	10400	11300	11500	10700	10500	10300	10100	10100	10900	9700	4400
15¾	18¼	25	26¾	26	26¼	21	24¼	23¾	23	24½	28	34¼

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	—	20-23	24-28	29-32	33-37
663	631	557	551	530	515	511	500	—	730	770	640	520
462	959	1015	769	1160	1335	1162	1480	—	40	90	640	1180
6955	7700	8078	5160	3520	3300	3447	3000	—	1450	2940	6820	3700
8080	9290	9650	6480	5210	5250	5120	4980	—	2220	3800	8100	5400
19300	22100	22900	22000	24600	25600	27900	27800	—	5600	9700	19700	25600
41	42	42	29½	21¼	20½	18½	18	—	39½	39	41	21½

Ukraine in 1932 there were 115 small concerns employing 2 700 workers.

In 1913 about 950 000 t salt were produced (540 000 t rock salt, 200 000 t common salt, 210 000 brine salt). This figure was double for 1934 (7th in world production) but it was differently distributed (135 000 common salt, 225 000 brine salt, the rest rock salt).

Potash production in Ukraine in the years 1924—1932 reached 305 000 t with a K_2O content of 58 000 t which secured the third place in world production. (The corresponding figures for Germany were 9.9 and 1.1 million t, for France 2.5 and 0.4 million t).

Big-scale chemical production was concentrated partly in the Donets Basi[illegible] and recently also round the Dnipro power plant. Sulp[illegible]c acid was produced at Konstantynivka (the main plant of the USSR with a production capacity of 30 000 t) and some smaller factories. In 1934, 350 000 t were produced (45 % of the total Russian production). Superphosphates were

385 also manufactured in Konstantynivka (200 000 t), in the Dnipro Combine (140 000 t) and in Kerch (80 000 t), also in Znesinnia near Lviv (capacity of 80 000 t). The total figure for 1932 was 70 000 t = 47 % of total Russian production.

Potash salts were manufactured into artificial manures in Kalush and Holyn while Slovjanske supplied among other products soda for the entire USSR (in 1932 = 375 000 t). By-products from coke and benzol were manufactured in the Donets Basin, the Dnipro Combine (in 1932 = 264 000 pitch, 250 000 ammonia, 132 000 tar) and in Kryvyj Rih, and more recently also synthetic ammonia and aniline dyes. Plants for the dry distillation of wood were erected in Kyiv and Carpatho-Ukraine (Bychkiv, Perechyn, Svaljava).

9. Agricultural Industry

257 The sugar industry is one of the oldest and best developed in the country and comes third after iron and coal in respect of the value of its products. The first sugar factory was built as early as 1825; in 1859/60 there were 250 factories, and before World War I, 197 (compared with 39 in Russia) with an annual production of 1.2 million t (compared with 290 000 t in Russia). Ukraine comes after Germany (1.9 million t) as the second sugar beet producing country in the world.

After a decline caused by the First World War, the pre-war figure was reached only at the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. In 1933/34 170 sugar factories were operating, and they produced 0.8 million t = 8.5 % of world sugar production (USA 1.6, Germany 1.4, France 0.9 million t). Most of the plants are in the Kyiv district and Podolia; 3 are in Galicia. The contribution of Ukraine to the entire production of USSR sank slowly but steadily as the sugar industry was subsidised by the state in the Black Earth district of Central Russia, Siberia and Central Asia. Progress was made in the Kuban area only, where there was not a single sugar factory up to 1914. In 1933/34 20 000 t of sugar were produced there.

256 The many small mills in Ukraine were replaced by big plants after World War I. In 1927/28 there were only 610 mills. Their

Zaporojie, Ielisavetgrad (region of Odessa), Berdiansk (on the Sea of Azov), and Kherson (at the mouth of the Dnieper).

The marine docks in which the ships of commerce and of war are being built are at Nicolaiev (at the mouth of the Boug), and river constructions of all types at Kiev. There are important repair shops for railway stock at Odessa and Kiev.

We enumerate here only the districts in which the larger metal industries are concentrated, the production of which exceeds local needs. The greater part of the large Ukrainian towns, especially of the seaports, possess small metal factories, the total production of which is not negligible.

It suffices to consult the economic map[1] of the Ukraine to realize that the heavier the products of the metal industry are, the more its centres are removed from the mining regions, a fact which gives a clearly rational character to the geography of Ukrainian metallurgy.

Besides metallurgy, heavy industry is represented in the Ukraine by the chemical industry and in the first instance by that which is based on coal. Such is the industry which produces azote, benzole, nitro-benzine, and sulphuric acid. Important factories engaged in the production of volatile materials have been built at Gorlovka, Lissitschansk, Konstantinovka, and Slaviansk (in the Donbass). This industry, which is still in its very early stages, already meets 30 per cent of the needs of Soviet Ukraine.

The factories producing superphosphates, whose annual production reaches 250,000 tons, are distributed between Konstantinovka (Donbass), Odessa, and Vinnitza, in Podolia.

Kharkov possesses great dye factories and those producing paints, varnish, and enamel.

[1] [see category 116, p. 151---Analyst]

SU U 135 315

Chemical Industry

The chemical industry of the Ukraine is based chiefly on coal deposits, but also on a number of other raw materials to be found there, including lacustrine deposits of sodium chloride (Artemovsk area) and phosphatic rocks (Konstantinovka area).

U [185]

The Five-Year Plan fixes that:

"The chemical plants of the Ukraine, including soda, nitrate, and superphosphate plants, shall be rebuilt, and the potash mines in the regions of Stanislav and Dragobych, and a new superphosphate plant, a paint and varnish plant and a plastics factory built.

U [654]

"In 1946-50 geological surveys shall be conducted with a view to locating commercial deposits of potassium salts to a total of 80 million tons, graphite to a total of 7.7 million tons, and gypsum to a total of 7 million tons."

Output in 1950 is fixed by the Plan as follows:

for the Ukrainian S.S.R.

Calcined soda	448,000 tons
Superphosphates	860,000 tons, and
Salt,	1,930,000 tons;

and for the entire Soviet Union:

Calcined soda	800,000 tons, and
Mineral fertilizers, superphosphates, nitrates and potash	5,100,000 tons.

U 727 433

Light Industry[1]

By the end of 1946 the production of consumer goods in the U.S.S.R. had already revived considerably; output in the different branches ranged from 20 to 50 per cent. above 1945. Reconversion of the factories to peacetime production was largely completed; however, three big tasks remained: to complete the rehabilitation of all light industry enterprises wrecked by the Nazis; to replace the old or worn-out machinery; and to obtain an adequate supply of labour and materials.

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1 Soviet News, London, December 30, 1946, and February 6, 1947.